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All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central.
TEL. 254.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918.
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES.
5½ h.p. 6 h.p. and 7½ h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,187.

號九月六年八百九千九百九十六年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民年中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

AN EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

All applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO
WHICH ARE OWNED THE SHARE OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIXTY DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,457,500
II—Fire Funds 3,857,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,590
Banking Fund Account 123,330
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity 5,141,593
" Branches 478,340
Revenue Marine Department 478,340
Other Receipts 25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
NIGHT CARS
8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY

Extra car to 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Queen's Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but Motor, special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptrollers order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager.

TANG YUK, successor of
the late SIEN TING,
14, DAULAN STREET.
TERMS, VERY MODERATE.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrian Spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply soaks us again." — Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.;
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table spoonfuls to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most useful for the destruction of Fleas.

Per Pint Tin 50 cents.

Per Gallon Tin \$2.50.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 298.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
CHANDLER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS
TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
3' to 15'
CIRCUMFERENCE

GABLE LAID
5' to 15'
CIRCUMFERENCE

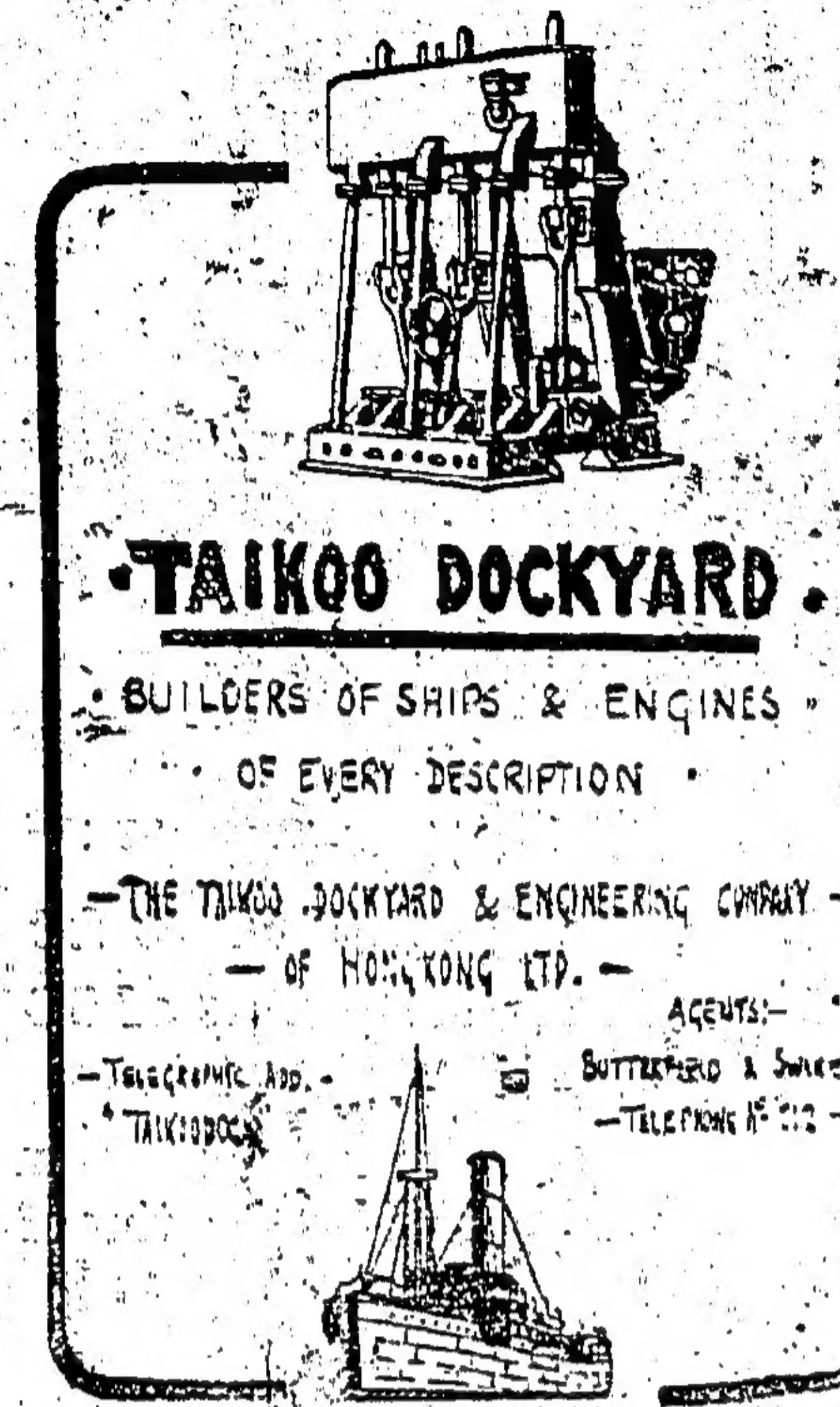
4 STRAND
3' to 10'
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, June 11, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG LTD.

AGENTS—
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE

—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.—
TAIKOO

YEE SANG FAT CO.

SMART

Gentlemen's

STRAW HATS

Price \$1.50 and up

also

WHITE HELMETS

Just Arrived

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Tel. 1355.

34, Queen's Road Central

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAER

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

AUSTRIAN PRESSURE CONTINUES.

VERY VIOLENT BATTLE ON THE PIAVE.

ENEMY'S FEARFUL LOSSES.

LONDON, June 17.
It is ascertained from a reliable source that the Austrians have altogether about 52 Divisions in the field, but they have not succeeded in piercing the main Italian position. The Austrians on the British front lost very heavily. The British regained all the lost ground, and are now attacking on the original line.

The attacks against the Italians were delivered in great strength. At one time the enemy captured the whole of the Italian first line to the east of the Brenta and the Piave, also an important position immediately to the west of the Brenta. Had this advantage been maintained, the position might have become serious because they outflanked the whole line to the west of the river.

The Italian counter-attack, however, averted the danger. Generally speaking, the Italians have regained the greater part of the ground that they lost between the Brenta and the Piave, although the Austrians crossed the Piave and established themselves on the north-eastern spur of Montello. Elsewhere the Italians maintained their ground, except on a very narrow strip on the western bank opposite Ponte di Piave and a very narrow salient north of the main railway from Venice.

The Italians evacuated a bridge in the neighbourhood of Capoyle.

STRUGGLE VERY BITTER.

ENEMY STRONGLY HELD.

ROME, June 17.
Signor Orlando has communicated to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies the following information from the Italian Headquarters up to 10 o'clock on the night of the 16th.

During the day the enemy, by a strong reaction, hindered our and the Allies' counter-offensive pressure on the Asiago plateau, and in the Monte Grappa region. The enemy also attacked all along the Piave in order to establish solid bridges on the right bank of the river.

Our troops offered tenacious resistance against repeated counter-attacks and strongly held the enemy.

The struggle is very bitter on the eastern slopes of Montello and west of Sondrio-di-Piave.

ENEMY'S LOSSES 3 TO 1.

LONDON, June 17.
A British official report from the Italian Front states—

The artillery battle has died down. The enemy is reorganising after a severe defeat. Captured maps show that the enemy's objectives were very ambitious, including the capture of Mt. Fan and Cima-dil-Monte.

Our prisoners now number 718. The booty includes four mountain guns, 43 machine-guns and seven flame-throwers.

Considering the severity of the bombardment and the intensity of the fighting, our casualties were very slight.

Our airmen on Saturday and Sunday dropped over 800 bombs and fired over 25,000 rounds at troops and transport attempting to cross the Piave.

Our troops offered tenacious resistance against repeated counter-attacks and strongly held the enemy.

The struggle is very bitter on the eastern slopes of Montello and west of Sondrio-di-Piave.

We advanced westward in the Montello region and wrested more ground westward of Sondrio and captured Capoyle.

The prisoners in the south-western front now number 12,000.

ITALIAN WAR CREDIT.

ROME, June 17.
The Chamber of Deputies has passed a provisional Budget of lire 283,084,000, with the greatest enthusiasm, following a speech by the Signor Turati (a Socialist) who proclaimed the complete solidarity of the Chamber. He declared that the Socialists could not but feel themselves representatives of the people in arms. (Loud cheers.) Our airmen have become our trophies, he said, and nothing will be done to stop them. While the airmen were cheering.

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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.Code used
Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.Telegraphic Address
"MERRION" HONGKONG.PUBLIC AUCTION
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,on
THURSDAY,
the 20th June, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 53, Stewart Terrace, The Peak.
SUNDAY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.,
therein contained.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Wednesday, the 19th,
5 p.m.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 13, 1918.PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),on
FRIDAY,
the 21st June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
An assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,Comprising:—
Single and Double Plain and
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed
Quilts, Table Cloths, Fur Linen Damask
Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Turkish Towels, Blankets,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 17, 1918.PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),on
FRIDAY,
the 21st June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS, AND TEAK
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new),
Can Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables, &c., Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Sundry Electro-plated Ware.Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large Blackwood
Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.,
&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkois,
and Brass Vases, &c., Tennis Posts
and Nets. Several Carpets, new and
second-hand.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 17, 1918.G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. S. VICTORY
SHAR OFFICE, to sell by Public
Auctionon
SATURDAY,
the 22nd June, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
OATMEAL, BISCUITS,
HARICOT BEANS,
MARROWBEAN PEAS
&c., &c.,
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By appointment Auctioneers
to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, June 18, 1918.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Royal-Yacht
SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public
Auction.

MONDAY,

the 24th June, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION,
188 Bags.

WOLFRAM ORE.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, June 17, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Doo CHENG
Kee, to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

the 24th and 25th June, 1918, commencing
each day at 2.30 p.m., at his premises
"The Old Post Office Building" Queen's
Road Central.A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS,
EMBROIDERIES, KAKEMONOS,
IVORY AND JADE CARVINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,Comprising:—
A large variety of 3 and 3 coloured
Vases, Bowls, Plates and Flower Holders,
Buddha and White Figures, Ginger Jars,
Buddha and Wall Plates.Old Brasses and Bronzes, Pekinese
Cloisonne, Amber and Porcelain Snuff
Bottles, Carved Bamboo Ware, Jade
and Ivory Carvings, etc.Silk Embroideries, Chinese Water
Colours, Lacquered Screens, &c., &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Saturday the 15th inst.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),on
FRIDAY,
the 21st June, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,An assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,Comprising:—
Single and Double Plain and
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed
Quilts, Table Cloths, Fur Linen Damask
Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Turkish Towels, Blankets,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 17, 1918.

TO LET

TO LET.

N. O. 4, MORRISON HILL, from
1st July.

Apply to—

THE TREASURY,
Hongkong, June 5, 1918.

RUSSIA WANTS U.S. AID.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1918.

TO LET.

N. O. 5, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.

4-roomed FLAT, No. 56, The Peak,
"STANTON LODGE" Mount Parry,
Kennedy Road level.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, June 1, 1918.

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Queen's
Gardens, from 1st June.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, May 16, 1918.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four-roofed HOUSES in Kowloon.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

TO LET.

N. O. 47 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH".

HOUSES on Shemeon, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 20,000,000

Reserve Fund ... 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—KOREA, TOKYO AND YOKO-
HAMA.FORMOSA—AKO, CHIEN, KAO, KAREN,
KEELUNG, MAUK, PEKAN, SHI-
CHUAN, TAICHO, TAINAN, TAKO,CHINA—CHONGMING, CANTON, FOOCHOW,
HAKOW, KIUCHAU, SHANGHAI,
SWATOW.OTHERS—BATAVIA, FOONSY, HONGKONG,
LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA,
SUMATRA, TAIPEH AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London,
and South-Western Bank, Farringdon.The Bank has Correspondents in the
Commercial Centres of Business
Centres in Indo-China, India, Philippines
Islands, Australia, America and elsewhere.Interest allowed on Current Account,
Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits
at rates which will be quoted on
application.N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

3, Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. S. VICTORY
SHAR OFFICE, to sell by Public
Auction

on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd June, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.OATMEAL, BISCUITS,
HARICOT BEANS,
MARROWBEAN PEAS
&c., &c.,

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By appointment Auctioneers
to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, June 18, 1918.

AMERICAN CABLES.

NAVY COMMUNICATION CABLES TO
MANILA.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN 1920.

SOUTH BEND, Indiana, June 12.

In an address to Notre Dame University
here to-day Mr. Burley, Chairman
of the United States Shipping Board, said
that in 1920 the United States would
have more than 21,000,000 tons of
merchant shipping, costing \$5,000,000,
and promoting trade with the
Orient, Europe and South America.ANOTHER WORLD RECORD FOR
WOOD STEAMERS.

A TEXAN PORT, June 10.

A world record was claimed at this
port to-day when 79 frames for the
construction of one of the big standard-
ized wood steamers were erected in 33
hours and 55 minutes. The previous
record was 44 hours flat.

DANISH SHIPS RELEASED.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Two Danish ships have been released
from the West India trade to take
cargoes of kerosene and gasoline to
Switzerland.

DRAFT CLASSES REVISED.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Provost-Marshal General Crowder
has declared a revision of the re-classi-
fication of military registrants with a
view to adding 500,000 men to the
American Army overseas. A new
examination will be required this month.The additional organization which is
under way will provide more than
500,000 Americans engaged solely for
railroad construction and operation in
France.SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS OF
JUNE ECLIPSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.

Astronomers at many Western points
report that the scientific observations
made of the eclipse of June 8 were
highly successful owing to the clear
skies. Fine groups of sun spots were
noted and important discoveries are
anticipated from the data gathered by
the various observation parties.

WASHINGTOM, June 10.

President Wilson has received a
communication from the Russian-American
Chamber of Commerce at Moscow
declaring that the Russian people
depend upon the economic support of
the Allies for the work of reconstruction.
The State Department has also been
informed that Ambassador Frances has
returned to his post in Petrograd.GREATEST MILITARY SONG
FESTIVAL

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, June 10.

Twelve hundred soldiers, the men of
the best voice from the 3,600 singers of the
State Training Camp, gave an open air
concert here to-day, appearing in war
song choruses led by massed bands,
with an audience of 17,000 overflowing
the big stadium. This was the largest
military song festival ever given in the
United States.

TO LET.

HONGKONG, June 11, 1918.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

ANALYSIS OF 1917 EXPORTS.

The Statistical Department of the
Customs is to be congratulated on having
issued in June a valuable report that in
former years has not appeared until
October—Vol. II of Part III, an analysis
of the export trade of China for 1917.
The volume deals entirely with exports
to foreign countries of Chinese products,
the value of which in 1917 was over HK.
Tsl. 18,000,000 less than in 1916, possibly
because of the shortening of tonnage
last year, the increase over 1908 being
HK. Tsl. 18,000,000.The story of China's increasing export
trade is told in the following figures:—

HK. Tsl.

1908 276,600,400

1909 328,602,814

1910 380,821,024

1911 377,928,166

1912 376,220,103

1913 408,905,544

1914 352,926,629

1915 418,801,

WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE 616.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, commencing at 4 p.m.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong JOUST CLUB & GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, June 18, 1918. 533

TOKYO-EISEN-KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "TENYO MARU," the above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby invited to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st June 1918, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Costesfield's risk and expense, and delivery will then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 25th June 1918, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All closed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, when the same will be examined on 27th June, 1918.

Claims will be recognized if filed after the 6th July, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 18, 1918. 533

KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,
26 Des Voeux Road Central,
[533]

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN

40.00 per Annum delivered to Hongkong
\$10.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG

THE CALENDAR

GENERAL MEMORANDA

FRIDAY, June 21.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens, &c. at Hughes & Hough.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c. at Hughes & Hough.
4 p.m.—Drawing of War Bonds at the Theatre Royal.

SATURDAY, June 22.—
Summer Foliage.

4 p.m.—Gymkhana at the Racecourse.

MONDAY, June 24.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelain, &c. by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
TUESDAY, June 25.—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
SUNDAY, June 23.—
12 noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. meeting.
MONDAY, July 1.—
General Holiday.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Liu Chu was charged with detaining a child by force and with harbouring a child with intent.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted and Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared for the accused who pleaded not guilty.

The jurymen were—Messrs. H. W. Weylan, F. D. Silas, W. E. Roberts, J. Baptista, J. A. Ireson, V. Franco and C. J. M. Pearce.

Outlining the case, the Crown Solicitor said that the child in question was a small boy who lived with his parents at Shun Tak. On the morning of April 13, the boy was outside his parent's house and was seen there. Shortly after that he was missing. The father and mother would tell the jury that the prisoner was also seen outside the house at the same time. It would also be proved that the prisoner, a few days afterwards, was living in a house in Tsimshui and had with him a small boy. Owing to communications made by one of the lodgers in the house, the father of the boy came to Hongkong, and had the prisoner arrested. When charged at the Police Station, the prisoner said he was told by another man to take the boy away. He did not know that it was intended to sell him.

The mother of the kidnapped child then went into the witness box and gave evidence as to the circumstances of the disappearance of the child.

After further evidence had been taken, the jury found the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship reserved sentence, giving the accused one week in which to disclose the whereabouts of the child.

The history of the Hongkong Waterworks, with special reference to the new Tytan Tidal dam appear in the current issue of the Far Eastern Review. The account which was written by Mr. Jaffi, the engineer who had charge of the work, is illustrated. There is also an article by Professor Middleton Smith on the Engineering aspects of the Matched Catastrophe at Happy Valley.

General Lung Chi Kwong still remains in Peking notwithstanding repeated requests for his return. There are constant references in the news telegrams from Peking to plans for attacking Kwangtung, and one telegram states that General Tso Kwon has declined to go to Hankow, the Government intends appointing General Lung Chi Kwong to the command of the First Army.

Peking newspapers, according to a telegram, from its capital, report that the originator of the negotiations for purchasing the stocks of foreign opium in China is the Prime Minister, not the President, and that the money is needed for the purpose of the forthcoming Presidential election. "A certain person" will make a first advance of \$5,000,000, and will obtain monopolistic privileges in regard to the selling of the opium.

For the purpose of putting a stop to begging in the streets, the Manila Municipal Board has submitted an ordinance authorizing the police to investigate all blind, poor or otherwise disabled people who live by begging and submit a list of the same to the Board so that, if necessary, an appropriation may be made to pay each of them 30 centavos a day for their subsistence. To carry out the provisions of this ordinance, the chief of police is required to arrest such mendicants. Police officers neglecting to enforce this measure will be fined P200 or imprisoned for six months or both at the discretion of the court.

There is a curfew bell which can be seen by passerby at St. Giles, Cripplegate. For a long time after curfew was practically discontinued in the City of London, the bell lay neglected and forgotten, but some years ago it was replaced, says the Daily Chronicle, in a strong oak frame in the cupola of the ancient church. This bell is no doubt the same which rang the night before Milton lived under its shadow, and may have heard its "knell of parting day" when a child he lived in his father's house in Cripplegate.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of inflammation, or a swelling of neuralgia, whatever the trouble, is Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief.

When a bottle is kept in the house the pain of burns and sores may be promptly relieved; cuts and bruises quickly healed and swelling promptly reduced.

In fact, for the householdills it is just such an emollient as every family should be provided with.

For sale by all Chemists and Contractors.

GENERAL MEMORANDA

FRIDAY, June 21.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens, &c. at Hughes & Hough.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c. at Hughes & Hough.

4 p.m.—Drawing of War Bonds at the Theatre Royal.

SATURDAY, June 22.—

Summer Foliage.

MONDAY, June 24.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelain, &c. by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TUESDAY, June 25.—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

SUNDAY, June 23.—

12 noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. meeting.

MONDAY, July 1.—

General Holiday.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH LOCAL RAID.

LONDON, June 17.

A French communiqué states:—

Between the Oise and the Aisne we successfully carried out a local operation this morning, which enabled us to extend our positions north and north-west of Hauterive.

We took about a hundred prisoners and captured some machine-guns.

ENEMY RAIDS BRITISH POST.

USUAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, June 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy raided a post on the night of the 16th to the east of Reutte. One British is missing.

We repulsed hostile raiders on the morning of the 17th to the north of the Somme.

Elsewhere there was the usual reciprocal artillery firing.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 17.

A wireless German official report states:—

We took 120 prisoners as a result of local raids between the Ourcq and the Marne.

The booty captured between Montdidier and Noyon is now 300 guns and over 1,000 machine-guns.

AERIAL BOMBING SQUADRONS.

ENEMY POSITIONS ATTACKED.

LONDON, June 17.

The Air Ministry in an official report states:—

An independent force of the Royal Air Force carried out, during the week ending the 11th instant, four attacks on the railway station and sidings at Thionville. Several direct hits were secured on the station and an explosion was observed on the Carlisle works.

Two attacks were made on Metzablon, where a direct hit wrecked a train.

We also dropped 8½ tons of bombs on railway sidings at Kasthau, and on railway and munition factories at Hagenberg and Dillinger with good results.

All our machines returned.

THE AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT DESTROYED.

PARIS, June 17.

Only two air-raiders on the 15th instant reached the Paris district. There were six casualties, including three women killed.

A large industrial establishment was destroyed.

ATTEMPTED AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

AEROPLANE DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, June 17.

An official report states:—

An aeroplane crossed the Kent Coast at midday.

Anti-aircraft guns immediately drove it off.

WELL-EQUIPPED ITALIAN ARMY.

INCREASED PAY AND BETTER ORGANISATION.

LONDON, June 18.

Reuters learns from an Italian Military source that all the past losses in materials have been made good. The munition factories are working excellently.

The troops have been highly trained and re-organised and are better fed. They have been granted increased pay and insured in case of death.

Provision has been made for reinstating in civil life the injured men.

MILK SUPPLY AT HOME.

FOOD MINISTRY'S TASK.

London, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. R. Clyne (Assistant Food Minister) announced that the Food Ministry was assuming responsibility for the wholesale collection, utilisation and distribution of milk.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

CAUSE NOT KNOWN.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned.

The King has requested the Ministers to keep their portfolios until a new Cabinet is formed.

The cause of the resignation is not stated.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

NEW BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, June 17.

A wireless Russian official report states:—

M. Tchitcherin has sent M. Joffre a communication stating that the military authorities in the Voronezh region report that the German Command has proposed a new boundary and that negotiations on the subject with the Russian Command have not resulted, in an agreement.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

LONDON, June 17.

The Germans on the 15th started an offensive in the regions of Varnitsk and Rostov, also advancing to-day in the Vothinsk region.

MOBILISING THE PEASANTS.

LONDON, June 17.

M. Juventz has issued a Proclamation addressed to all, on behalf of the People's Commissariat of War, ordering the mobilisation of workers and peasants who are unemployed and others born in 1881 up to 1897 inclusive, and residing in the 51 specified districts of the twelve provinces and territories of the Siberian, Orenburg and Cossack troops.

It is expected that the men will remain on active service for six months, fed, clothed and paid in terms of the Red Army.

THE ALLIES AND FINLAND AND UKRAINE.

NEW GOVERNMENTS NOT RECOGNISED.

LONDON, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government did not propose at present to recognise the "Finnish Government, which seemed undoubtedly to be entirely under the German influence."

He also stated that, as far as he was aware, none of the Allies recognised the independence of Ukraine, which had not received assistance from the Allies since it became completely subservient to Germany.

ENOUGH TRAIN MEAT.

A TERM FOR CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 17.

At a Socialist meeting at Meiderich, attended by a thousand persons, the speakers denounced the war and said they had enough "train meat," meaning, incessant hospital trains.

LORD FRENCH'S PROCLAMATION.

DISCUSSION OF GOVERNMENT'S POLICY PROMISED.

London, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson asked for an opportunity to discuss Lord French's Proclamation and the Government's policy on the matter.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed on a discussion on the 25th instant.

MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY.

RISING MORTALITY.

LONDON, June 17.

The Times Correspondent at The Hague says a mysterious disease in Essen, locally called plague, is increasing in virulence. The mortality has risen from an average of 5 to 20 daily. The workers are not allowed to leave their barracks and every one is vaccinated, the authorities thinking the disease to be smallpox.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. R. Clyne (Assistant Food Minister) announced that the Food Ministry was assuming responsibility for the wholesale collection, utilisation and distribution of milk.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO THE DELEGATES.

LONDON, June 17.

The Press Bureau states:—

The second meeting of the Imperial War Conference was held on the morning of the 17th with a full attendance of the members, including the representatives of Australia and India, to whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Walter Long), on behalf of the Government, extended a very cordial welcome. The Conference includes, for the first time, representatives of all the Dominions and India and it is more completely representative of the Empire than any previous Conference.

Mr. Long read His Majesty the King's reply to the Conference's legal resolution, which was as follows:—

"The King thanks the War Conference for their renewed assurance of the devoted loyalty of all parts of my Empire. The Empress is glad to welcome the Delegates of all the Overseas Dominions and India. I received your resolution with very special pleasure. The Conference has met in circumstances of unparalleled gravity and is proof of the unity of the Empire in its determination to uphold the common rights and liberties of mankind. I trust that your deliberations will lead to closer associations with all parts of the Empire in its resolve to defeat the common enemy and to build up the Empire, freer, more united and stronger in future."

DOMINION MINISTERS IN LONDON.

DINNER AT MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, June 18.

The Lord Mayor of London will entertain the Dominion Ministers to dinner at the Mansion House on July 1st.

CANADA'S GIFT OF HOSPITAL TO FRANCE.

LONDON, June 18.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has asked Sir Robert Borden to present an hospital at Joinville to France.

The date has not yet been fixed.

ALLIED ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN.

SWEDISH SHIPPING SECURED.

London, June 17.

The Press Bureau states:—

The Swedish Government has ratified the agreement entered at London whereby the Allies secure the services of Swedish shipping to the extent of 400,000 tons dead-weight. Credits have been arranged for the Allies in Sweden. Exports of Swedish iron ore will be regulated us between belligerent groups.

The import of Swedish paper and pulp into Great Britain has been arranged under certain conditions.

The Allies on their part will facilitate the importation of stipulated quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities required for Sweden's trade and industries, subject to control, and with guarantees against re-export of imported articles by themselves or any of their products or similar articles.

IRISH HOME RULE.

PROMISE OF AN IRISH REPUBLIC NO COMPENSATION.

London, June 17.

Mr. A. Devlin (Nationalist M.P. for W. Belfast), speaking in Virginia on behalf of Mr. O'Hanlon, Nationalist candidate for East Cavan, said the Irish Party did not intend to demand the Parliamentary franchise which was one of the principal factors in winning Irish freedom. Sinn Fein has been before the country for 20 years, but the Irish people paid no attention to its grotesque doctrine. The promise of an Irish Republic in fifty years or fifty centuries was no compensation to this generation.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

DARLICEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather.

Be prepared for it. Darlincea, Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and efficient. It can always be depended on to act quickly. You are safe from attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DARLICEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather.

Be prepared for it. Darlincea, Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and efficient. It can always be depended on to act quickly. You are safe from attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

DISEASAL IRISHMEN.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS.

LONDON, June 17.

Jeremiah O'Leary has been arrested, also James Larkin, the self-styled President of the new Irish Republic.

Jeremiah O'Leary and seven other Irish agitators and German agents, a previous "success" from Washington, stated, had been indicted on charges of treason by transmitting information to the enemy, for destroying quicksilver mines, for assisting Germany to land an armed expedition in Ireland and other conspiracy in connection therewith, and also for the destruction of factories and mines in Great Britain and espionage.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

ROMA, June 17.

Italian war correspondents state that the date of the enemy's offensive was fixed a week ago. The Italian Command was prepared for the enemy's movement never escaped observation, even in bad weather. Though large movements of troops were carried out with the object of diverting attention from the real point of attack the Italian and French and British artillery counter-preparation began at midnight before the enemy's preparation started and the Allies' artillery fire was so rapid and accurate in following the movements of the assailants that the latter's lines were thrown into confusion. Even the infernal fire of two thousand enemy guns failed to silence our artillery. The enemy's first waves consisted of Czechs and Slovaks, and their losses were so heavy that they were withdrawn to the rear. Von Hoesendorf and Prince Borcovic were in command of the offensive. The principal effort was entrusted to General Schneiders, who was ordered to descend to Bassano, while General Kirbik's army was ordered to cross the Flava aiming at Treviso. Austrian heavy guns shelled towns and villages in the rear, three hundred gas shells falling in Treviso alone.

ENEMY'S SCANTY SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 17.

All accounts agree that the scanty success has attended the attempt of the Austrians to carry out their offensive on the new German model of storm troops and infiltration. The offensive was really a series of attacks on widely distant points delivered at different hours, apparently with the idea of effecting surprise. The best comment on its initial failure is the brevity of the Austrian communiqué which is practically an apology for the loss of what is gained in the first few hours. The newspapers consider the offensive the most desperate of gamblers' thrown in which the enemy has yet indulged. Its failure will be fatal to Austrian and a heavy blow to German prestige, for undoubtedly the Austrians only moved in obedience to German pressure and the threat of internal revolution. Hence the battle is even more critical for Austria than for Italy as defeat will probably goad the nationalities of the Monarchy to desperation.

Stories reaching Holland from Austria dwell on the seriousness of the political crisis owing to the refusal of the Polish party to support the Government. They speak of riots at many places as a result of the increase of anti-German feeling and food shortage.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

ROME, June 17.

There were scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm in the Chamber when the Minister of War dwelt on the heroism of the troops, who repeatedly drove back the enemy's assaults restoring the lines. He dwelt on the significance of the number of prisoners taken by the Italians, because it was most difficult to take prisoners in defensive fighting.

The Italians only lost two aeroplanes in Saturday's battle compared with thirty-five lost by the enemy.

FEATS IN SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

REMARKABLE OVERCOMING OF OBSTACLES.

LONDON, June 17.

Remarkable salvage operations have been carried out by the Admiralty during the war, which would have been thought commercially impracticable before the war, especially the raising of vessels of 3,500 tons, whereas formerly anything above 1,500 tons was considered hopeless.

Over 400 ships have been saved, mostly above 1,200 tons, from 1914-1918.

AERIAL MAIL FEAT.

147 MILES AN HOUR THROUGH STORM.

NEW YORK, June 14.

An airplane equipped with new Liberty Motor, one of the thousands that are being turned out in American factories, carried a mail van here from Philadelphia in 42 minutes, which is at a rate of 147 miles per hour.

The machine overtook and passed through a storm, which arrived half an hour later.

MILLION-DOLLAR AVIATION CAMP.

TRAIN 150 FLYERS.

A PACIFIC COAST AVIATION CAMP.

CAMP, June 14.

This new camp costing one million dollars and having room for the training of 150 flyers simultaneously, saw its first official flying to-day.

A SOUTHERN AVIATION

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S. S. about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Cabin furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for 18 Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS;

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments except 1 of which they have received documents or advice.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

Shanghai, Kobe & *Mishima Maru, 16,000 tons SUN., 23rd June, 11 a.m.

Yokohama *Kanagawa Maru, 12,500 tons MON., 24th June, 11 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe & *Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT., 20th July, 11 a.m.

Yokohama *Tango Maru, 13,500 tons SAT., 17th Aug.

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

*Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE
VIA**Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.**

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

*Kashima Maru, THURSDAY, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

*Katori Maru, FRIDAY, 18th July, at 11 a.m.

*Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 239 & 233

ENEMY'S PINCER ATTACKS.

GERMAN GENERAL'S ACCOUNT.

In the "Berliner Tageblatt" General von Ardenne discusses in his usual article on the military situation seven days of the fighting on the St. Quentin front, and gives, thereby some very interesting glimpses of the tactics from the German point of view. After pointing out the difficulties in the way of bringing such a colossal army into position without the enemy's knowledge, and stating that the Germans only changed positions by night, he says:

"The forms of attack were made known to the subalterns and the troops without any pedantry and plan by the Higher Command. The tactical phases of the fighting which might occur, however, were brought to the knowledge of the regiments by months of the most careful preparation. One of the most important of these lessons is, after breaking through, to attack the neighbouring enemy troops on the flanks and to surround them where possible. These tactics presuppose the mutual support of the attacking groups, but they compel the enemy to be fighting constantly on two or three fronts. If he holds on too long, then his fate is sealed. Therefore he generally prefers to withdraw from the threatening encirclement by a speedy retreat."

"On the second day of the fighting, he voluntarily evacuated the so-called Cambrai salient which he had defended so fiercely for some months. The English artillery attempted to cover the retreat with great despatch, for they kept firing at point-blank range, and only attempted to save themselves. They only succeeded rarely in doing so. The large number of captured guns is explained by this conduct."

"The British and French cavalry also vied with the artillery in sacrifices which deserve every recognition. But attacks of their divisions were what the French call *chemuchades à la mort*; they were ridden to death, and, besides, were attempted in a country-side and in difficult position where success seemed excluded from the start."

"So far as the movement of the British and French cavalry is concerned, it is deeply interesting to note that the French cavalry can only be created if all the causes of rivalry are removed between the Great Powers who belong to it. At the present moment, when feeling runs so high, it sounds strange to advance such an idea as the one above advocated. But it is necessary to do so, for otherwise how is it possible to find a way out of this terrible war? Is it not possible that the solution of the problem may be found, after all, in the direction pointed out by the Frenchman seeking a *panacea* for Europe's ills long before this strife began, who said: 'Un jour la Triple Entente va se réconcilier avec nous de la même manière que nous nous réconciliions avec eux de la même manière.'"

"General von Ardenne describes how the two attacking armies were north of the Somme, those of Below and Maritz and a third, Von Hutier's, was to the south of this river. Apparently all had individual objectives, but the two northern ones were able to support one another, especially in the concerted attack upon Bapaume.

So far as the movement of the German front that took place is deeply concerned, it can only be compared to the interior of a cactus. The deeply graven lines represent the bending movement of the different storming groups, and the spaces between are the defensive divisions which remained stationary. These were then surrounded and finished off.

The progress of each storming army happened in a certain sense chessboard-wise, so that the front rank of the fighting divisions were relieved by those in the rear after two or three days fighting. The relieved divisions kept moving forward, but followed now as a reserve. But the echelon formation did not end there. It continued in a way that cannot be described yet. It does not need pointing out that the covering of the line and the possibility of swerving towards the flank were not left out of consideration.

General von Ardenne says that the German Command owed part of its success to the fact that the two wings of the German front were turned inward, and soched the British front as though with pincers. This movement was not noticeable at Bapaume, but he does admit that Von Hutier's army was delayed in its right wheeling movement by the attack of "four Allied divisions" upon it at Chauny. From the way General von Ardenne puts it, it really looks as though this delay was critical, but he proceeds to say that this army overran its objectives—Nesle, Roye, and Lihons—in the days immediately following. He also lays great stress on the invaluable work of the German pioneers, especially the light railway sections, and states that at Poix, near Albert, considerable rolling stock and 300 head locomotives were captured.

The progress of each storming army happened in a certain sense chessboard-wise, so that the front rank of the fighting divisions were relieved by those in the rear after two or three days fighting. The relieved divisions kept moving forward, but followed now as a reserve. But the echelon formation did not end there. It continued in a way that cannot be described yet. It does not need pointing out that the covering of the line and the possibility of swerving towards the flank were not left out of consideration.

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Regarding the petrol restrictions which are being most rigorously enforced in India, extensive experiments are being made with kerosene and alcohol in Ceylon. In the latter connection, it is understood the Ceylon Sugar Refineries Company, an undertaking recently established at Jaffna, is capable of supplying twenty thousand gallons weekly. Permission is now being sought from the Government to use alcohol subject to its being denatured. Should permission be given, and motoring experiments now being made prove satisfactory, the supply is adequate to remove motorists' troubles. Mean while to the motorists using petrol for oil-burning purposes are granted with a fine of Rs. 100. There will be no prosecution in which a French passenger concerned has already been undertaken, but it will be done to the departure of the passenger.

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AS THE GERMANS SEE IT.

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a curious article, written by a Pan-German industrialist, which has some passages worth quoting, since it shows some of the trump cards which Great Britain has in hand. The article was prepared for publication by Theodore Wolff, who, however, refuses to accept responsibility for the opinions it expresses. The writer begins with the usual nonsense about England beginning the war for the sake of destroying Germany's commercial competition. He points out how England has seized every opportunity since the war began to extend her influence over the raw material markets of the world, so that even the military victory of Germany would not now suffice to bring about an economic adjustment between the two rivals. Even if Germany could come to an agreement with all the other Powers, including Russia and France, who could not do without the raw material which England disposes of, added to which it must be remembered that the disintegrating influence how it works in Russia will make impossible for many years the commercial evolution of that country.

Against these advantages on England's side the writer can only place "the innate industry" and "the commercial intelligence" of the German people, plus the prospects of a decisive victory over England. He says:

"If the German people remain united, sooner or later they will threaten again the main artery of England's prosperity, even though deprived of colonies, they should have to fall back on the Continent for the provision of their materials and should have to extract them by the sweat of their brows from Russia and Asia." Their comes his own solution of the difficulty:

The only way to get out of the vicious circle of this war would be an economic understanding based on an interchange of capital to be invested in the two rival countries. By financially interesting one country in the other's prosperity such undoubted advantages would accrue to both rivals that future causes of friction would be eliminated, and this solution has often been suggested in England itself. France, Italy, Russia, and even the United States would benefit thereby. Finally, a League of Nations can only be created if all the causes of rivalry are removed between the Great Powers who belong to it. At the present moment, when feeling runs so high, it sounds strange to advance such an idea as the one above advocated. But it is necessary to do so, for otherwise how is it possible to find a way out of this terrible war? Is it not possible that the solution of the problem may be found, after all, in the direction pointed out by the Frenchman seeking a *panacea* for Europe's ills long before this strife began, who said: 'Un jour la Triple Entente va se réconcilier avec nous de la même manière que nous nous réconciliions avec eux de la même manière.'

So far as the movement of the German front that took place is deeply concerned, it can only be compared to the interior of a cactus. The deeply graven lines represent the bending movement of the different storming groups, and the spaces between are the defensive divisions which remained stationary. These were then surrounded and finished off.

The progress of each storming army happened in a certain sense chessboard-wise, so that the front rank of the fighting divisions were relieved by those in the rear after two or three days fighting. The relieved divisions kept moving forward, but followed now as a reserve. But the echelon formation did not end there. It continued in a way that cannot be described yet. It does not need pointing out that the covering of the line and the possibility of swerving towards the flank were not left out of consideration.

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